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by Perry county, Illinois, in aid of the Belleville & Illinois Southern Railroad Company in 1870. The case was decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh circuit, adversely to the contention of the railroad company, and this decision will

The court to-day took a recess until Monday, Dec. 1. The interim will be largely devoted to the consideration of cases already presented to the court.

HE MET HIS MATCH.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) against pickets grew out of the Homestead strike when a number of private detectives were employed as guards, most of whom he declared had been recruited from the slums of Philadelphia and other large cities. Mr. Mitchell insisted that the city, county and state authorities were competent to handle the matter. MACVEAGH THEATRIC.

Raising his voice to a pitch and speaking with great fervor, Mr. MacVeagh asked the witness: "Don't you know as well as you know your name is John Mitchell, that in spite of the authorities of the city, of this county and of this State, this whole region has been treated for five months to a veritable foretaste of hell?"

Mr. Mitchell calmly replied: "I know nothing of the kind."

"Well, you will, before we are through with you," was Mr. MacVeagh's retort.

Commissioner Watkins here took a hand in the examination and it was brought out that none of the pickets employed by the companies represented by Mr. MacVeagh had been recruited outside of the commun-

Mr. MacVeagh then read Governor Stone's proclamation calling out the troops, in which the Governor said there was a reign of terror in the region. Mr. Mitchell denied the correctness of the Governor's asser-

The eight-hour day question was taken up and in reply to a query as to whether had a right to limit a man's labor to eight hours a day, Mr. Mitchell replied: favor a maximum of eight hours. and a moment later, in answer to a similar question, said, "We will accept whatever award will have precedence over the laws

Then Mr. MacVeagh said: "Abraham Lincoln was splitting rails and he did not limit himself to eight hours, and you demand it not only for the men in the mines. but for all the men above ground as well. He was doing infinitely harder work than nine-tenths of our men employed in the mines above ground. So was Garfield when he was a boy trudging along the path of the canal, and so was McKinley in his early life. I only mention these because they are the three victims of the spirit of anarchy which is the curse of this country to-day and the only serious curse afflicting it.' Mr. Mitchell took quick notice of the word "anarchy," as employed by Mr. Mac-Veagh, and, with considerable spirit,

promptly inquired: Trade unions are not held responsible for it, are they?" 'No. Certainly not," said Mr. MacVeagh.

"Trade unions are most admirable, but you make a demand upon us that we shall prohibit every man in our employ from working more than eight hours. That strikes us as perfectly inadmissible." In answer to further questions Mr.

Mitchell entered into a detailed description of the workings of the union. Mr. Mitchell, upon the request of Judge Gray, said that the officers of the union under pay had contributed 37 per cent, per month of their salaries for the benefit of the striking miners.

CONFERRED WITH HANNA. The fact was brought out that Mr. Mitchhad telephone conferences with Senator Hanna just previous to the settle-

ment of the strike of 1900. "Of course that was the year in which Mr. Bryan was again a candidate for the presidency," said Mr. MacVeagh, "and you were conscious of the great apprehensions entertained by the financial interests of the country as to the possibility of his elec-

"Well. I understood they were very ap-Mr. MacVeagh asked if any advance secured by the miners was not due to that

"I believe," said Mr. Mitchell, "that the fact that an election was pending had something to do with the early settlement

of the strike. Mr. Mitchell denied that he had any conference with the coal operators at that time, and said that during the strike Senator Hanna had spoken to him over the telephone and had sent Daniel Keefe, president of the International Longshoremen's Union, to see him. He denied that it was through Mr. Keefe he agreed that if the 10 per cent, increase was granted the strike would be called off, but said Senator Hanna had told him the operators had decided to

make the offer of 10 per cent. Mr. MacVeagh here took up the suggestion for a yearly agreement and attempted to show that the union could not control its members, and, therefore, an agreement

Mr. Mitchell said there were many differthat both sides justly complain of, and which he hoped would be wiped out by agreements. "I dare say," Mr. Mitchell remarked, "if our union violates the contract the people of this country will take good of 1900, and mine-workers say to return to care that we have no union left. There it would be very unsatisfactory. will be no question about that, and if the operators violate it the people of the United ates will see that they regret it." Mr. Mitchell said that this was a majorities, whereupon Mr. MacVeagh

BATTLE AT NEW ORLEANS.

American Federation President Pitted Against the President of the Amalgamated Association.

ECHO OF GREAT STEEL STRIKE

HELP HIS FELLOW-LEADER.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17 .- Either Theowhich these men presided, while listening to the advice of their leaders, refused to lend a helping hand to the Amalgamated Association, and had even fought against it in the dark. The charges were leveled against Mr. Gompers in particular, and the following extracts from the secret circular issued by President Shaffer show more specifically their scope and

SHAFFER'S SECRET CIRCULAR. In this circular President Shaffer says: ments with representatives of the American Tin Plate Company for scale rates and conditions we were in good condition to win without their help, but looked for aid from other labor bodies, some of which were pledged, and to the general public, but especially relied up the American Federation of Labor, which body we have been affiliated with ever since its inception and tribute. Even during our own strike we levied by the American Federation of Labor. As the strike went on the American Federation of Labor gave us not a cent. The Flint Glass Blowers', the Window Perceiving that lack of money, loss of public approval, desertions by hundreds of our own people and neglect of other organized bodies would make it impossible to gain a

examining Mr. Mitchell on boycotts and

WILSON CALLED TO THE CHAIR.

A hush fell upon the convention, and President Gompers, rising slowly, said: "I wish Delegate Wilson, of the Mine Workers, to take the chair. Mr. Wilson took the gavel and asked: "Are there any objections to the resolutions?

"I object," said Delegate Agard, of the Glass Bottle Blowers, "unless the convention is first informed of the scope and nature of the resolutions. "It will be read," said the chairman,

"Whereas, President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, at their last convention Wheeling, W. Va., made charges against President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, which impeaches his fidelity to the principles of unionism: therefore, be it "Resolved. That the federation appoint committee to investigate said charges and

end of the hall. Instantly President Gompers was on his feet and Mr. Shaffer started toward the front of the platform, both intent on securing the withdrawal of the objection.

"All right, I withdraw it," was the reply, Then, facing the convention, Mr. Gompers "It is quite immaterial to me what course is pursued, my only request being that prompt action be taken on the resolution. Its contents, in a few minutes. will be spread broadcast throughout the country. I don't want this matter to drage All eyes then turned on Mr. Shaffer. whose tall form was erect at the foot of the platform upon which Mr. Gompers sat. His face was flushed, and he spoke rap-

"I ask," he said, "I urge, and, yes, I demand the fullest investigation of these

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE. President Mahon, of the Street Car Men's ciation. Mr. Shaffer later named J. M. taining Slayton, of the Carpenters and Joiners, and a plot W. H. Haskins, of the United Mine Work-

When the committee met in the eveni out three members were present, and af

waiting for some time it was decided not to appoint the fifth member and attempt

MAKING OF A GOOD POKER HAND WITHIN ENGLAND'S CONFINES.

King of Portugal Is with King Edward at Windsor and Kaiser Wilhelm Is at Lowther Castle.

SPEECH BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN

WHO PAID AN AFFECTING TRIBUTE TO HIS AMERICAN WIFE,

James Kier Hardie, British Labor Leader, Arrested in Brussels on Suspicion of Being an Anarchist.

LONDON, Nov. 17 .- The King of Portugal be drawn away by any such proceeding as arrived in Windsor to-night from France this and I am not worrying about the to pay a visit to the King and Queen of England. King Edward, who had come directly from Sandringham, met him at the station. The two monarchs embraced one another most cordially and then drove off given to the cause of organized labor and I to the castle, accompanied by the cheers have never had a thought or performed any of the crowds which gathered outside the station and along the route. A great banquet was given at Windsor Castle in hon-There has been no collusion between Mr. or of the royal guest. As the present is the first occasion which King Edward has visited the town of Windsor since his illness the inhabitants of the royal borough gave

The other ruler at present in England, the German Emperor, had good shooting to-day on the estate of the Earl of Lons-"that I am acting with Mr. Gompers. I Castle since Saturday. The Emperor will latter's seat at Dalmeny, Scotland, next Friday on his way back to Germany.

BANQUET TO CHAMBERLAIN.

Speech at a Farewell Demonstration in the Secretary's Honor.

LONDON, Nov. 17 .- Colonial Secretary Chamberlain received an ovation to-night at Birmingham, where a farewell banquet on the occasion of his departure for South Africa was given in his honor. Members of all parties joined in the demonstration, as the affair was of a nonpolitical character. Mr. Chamberlain was accompanied by his wife and his son, Austen

Responding to a tremendously enthusiastic welcome, the colonial secretary paid an affecting tribute to his American wife, who he declared, had sustained him by her courage and cheered him by her sympathy. He found in her his "best and truest counsel-

Mr. Chamberlain said he occasionally read in the newspapers that he was the most hated man of his time, but he had read a similar opinion expressed about Wellington, Peat, Palmerston and Gladstone. Those who, like himself, and like a very great man, President Roosevelt, believed in a strenuous life, and in fighting as well as one knew how for the faith that was in one, must be prepared to provoke antagonisms, but these passed away, and he could truly say that during what might be called perhaps a fighting career he had never cherished personal animosity to any man, and he had always known how to separate public policy from a private char-

Referring to his approaching trip, said it was to be a matter of business and not a mere parade. He would not expect that all the bitterness in South Africa would die out, but he could say this for the government, that all suffering would be relieved. He was bound on a new venture and there was a possibility of failure. The government's desire was to make South Africa one united nation, united in heart as well as in name. Greater differences, he said, had been healed and he mentioned Canada as an instance in this connection High Commissioner Milner still retained the confidence of the government. Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped to see the representatives of every political section in South Africa. He then could learn more in thre days than in a month's study of dispatches in the blue books. He believed that he would be met half way and that he would gain the friendship of the King's now Boer subjects. He took an optimist's look regarding the future of South Africa. On the conclusion of Mr. Chamberlain's speech there was a torchlight procession and a display of fireworks. The streets were packed with thousands of persons who at one point broke through the barrier erected to keep the crowd back. This incident created some excitement and resulted in slight injuries to a few persons.

BLUNDER BY POLICE.

Labor Leader Hardie Arrested on Sus picion of Beirg an Anarchist.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 17 .- Jones Kier Hardie, an English member of Parliament, the former chairman of the Independent Labor party and well known as a labor leader. was arrested by the police to-day on suspicion of being implicated in the anarchist plot against King Leopold. When the police discovered their mistake Mr. Hardie

Mr. Hardie threatens to make his arrest an international affair and will appeal to the British Foreign Office immediately after he returns to England. After Mr. Hardie's arrival at the police station the officers asked him if he knew Rubino, and he was only released when he proved he was a member of the British House of Commons.

Ashes of Columbus Laid Away.

SEVILLE, Spain, Nov. 17 .- The ceremony of depositing the ashes of Christopher Columbus in a special mausoleum was carried out in the Cathedral here to-day with befitting solemnity. The coffin containing the ashes of the illustrious navigator was baggage and mail car and two coaches left borne on the shoulders of a party of sea-men and behind it walked in procession the archbishop of Seville, the cathedral chapterday unearthed a gang of counterfeiters, | ter, the minister of marine and a number of other dignitaries. After mass had been performed the captain general of Cadiz and the archbishop took the coffin into their Joseph Parnell, of Harrisburg, and William | charge and it was deposited in the mausoleum, where it will remain permanently.

Americans Secure Good Contract.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 17 .- An American firm to-day was awarded a million-dollar contract to construct a system of telephone conduits in this city. The contract provides for the laying of twenty miles of underground tubes in 1903. The city of St. Petersburg is preparing to install a model telephone system. A Chicago firm has secured the contract for the switchboard.

Cable Notes.

Premier Daneff has reconstructed the Bulgarian Cabinet, which resigned Friday. There are no important changes in the The Russian ministry of the interior is

reparing to revise the laws governing life insurance companies, with the object of Woodward, who is twenty-four years of curtailing the activity of foreign companies. age, was a close friend of the Jennings boy. These, especially the American, are seriously affecting the business of the Russian At a recent audience the King of Siam expressed to Commissioner Barrett, of the

in the Missouri river at Leavenworth, Kan. St. Louis exposition, his extreme pleasure She left a note reading: "This is to mark at the reception accorded the crown prince the place where I. Mrs. Al Sechrist, and in the United States. The Sultan of Jobaby have gone to rest in the deep Mis- hore. Malay peninsula, will make a tour of America in 1904 and will visit the St. Louis A poll of the Irish landlords, which was and thwarted in the Tennessee branch prisundertaken by a committee composed of on at Petros. While the convicts were

taining powder. The convict then related a plot in which he and the five others proposed to arrange a blast in the prison or stockade and effect an explosion which would enable them and perhaps others to second. strides through the door, while poverty flies out through the window, notwithstand ing which all the hard and stern realities

ONLY THIRTY-ONE DAYS TILL CHRISTMAS More New Toys from Germany

This time it's Trains, and Tracks, and Stations, and Switches, and whole Railroad Systems complete. The greatest toy we've ever received, however, is a complete Electric Tramway. This toy comes with seventeen feet of track, two electric cars and automatic switch arrangement. The most clever and best device we've ever imported. See the new things and have your Xmas selections laid

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The increase in the number of pistol duels at Bonne has caused the students of that most aristocratic university in Germany to make an attempt to lessen the frequency of affairs of honor of this dangerous kind and create a sentiment in favor of keeping to the rapier. The Franconia student corps has issued a call for a meeting or the subject. Emperor William's recent speech at Bonne discouraging exaggerated

ENLARGING THE AREA

Strike Tactics and Strike Ethics in the Public Schools

Louisville Courier-Journal.

against pistol duels.

While a commission is diligently investigating the causes which led to the great anthracite strike, which has stopped without being settled, there are other agencies at work which seem calculated to make strikes more common in future and to in troduce them where they have never pre vailed before.

The other day a strike of school children was reported from Chicago, caused by the removal of a favorite teacher. Strikes among pupils have occurred before, but are seldom of long continuance. But from the same city of Chicago come reports that the School Teachers' Confederation, with 4,500 members, desires to join the Federation of Labor. By way of explanation of this it is said that there are 200,000 union men in Chicago, and that the teachers, who have some grievances, or think they have, would be greatly strengthened in their fight for their rights by having back of them so many citizens and voters. The teachers themselves are largely women, without votes, but with the backing of a federation of voters they would be able to compel a hearing.

That is all very well so far as that side of the case is concerned. But with the teachers organized as fully as the workingmen in other kinds of employment, what have we to expect but that a general strike of teachers may be ordered at any time? There has long been known a type of teacher addicted to striking, but his strikes (or strokes) were of a different character. There were once many communities where a teacher who was not a striker in this sense could not hold a place, though there has been a great change of sentiment and of practice in that particular. But it would be a new spectacle to see 4,500 teachers on a strike for higher wages, or shorter hours, or some other project desired. It is quite likely, however, that such a strike would meet with the hearty approval of the mass of the pupils, but in that case a sympathetic strike would not be necessary, unless there was an attempt to run the schools with "scab" teachers. The fact that these teachers, or most of them, are in the employ of the State or city does not necessarily make any difference We recently made mention of a strike among the state railroad employes in Australia, and there is no reason why public school teachers should not have as many rights as the employes of state railroads. If the time comes, as it may soon, when teachers shall frequently go out on strikes, it may be expected that the pupils will demand and exercise similar privileges. Teaching the young idea how to shoot implies teaching it how to strike. Example more powerful than precept, and if the teachers strike, so will the pupils. Thus in form a part of the regular scholastic curriculum, and the schools will annually turn out thousands fully equipped for going on a strike at a moment's notice.

THE SOLID WEST.

How It Strikes a Newspaper in the

Solid South. Memphis Commercial Appeal (Dem.) Whatever may be the cause of it, there can be no doubt that the solidification of

the West has been going on rapidly during the last six years. Not one of the seventeen Western States has gone Democratic this year, and thus is the last vestige of Democratic influence wiped out of the It matters not whether this result is due to Mr. Bryan and Bryanism, or whether it

is due to some other cause. He may not have produced it; but it is evident at least that he was powerless to avert it. The fact is, however, that the West is now solid for the Republican party. We believe that every one of the seventeen States of that section now has a Republican Governor except Montana, and only ten or eleven Democratic congressmen have been selected from that section. The solid South has elected thirteen Re-

publican congressmen, and has one Republican Governor. Solid New England elects five Democrats to Congress as against twenty-two Republicans; but there is some excuse for New England remaining loyal to the party that has protected her infant industries for many years. The Democratic party may as well confront the fact that there is a solid West as well as a solid New England against it. It has but little to hope from either section. Connecticut has been known to go Democratic and so has Massachusetts. But if the party is to win in the future its field of labor must embrace the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. The solid West is a hard problem to solve. The Southern people find the solid South an incubus, and most persons except the pollticians would like a diversification of political results. The negro question is gradually solving itself, and when that result has been reached it will not be undesirable that political contests should be closer, and that the dominant party should be forced to remain on its good behavior or take the

Facts vs. Rainbow Chasing. Broklyn Eagle (Dem.)

Factories are running on full time and rates of pay were never higher. Good work commands good pay. Indeed, it would not be difficult to cite instances in which indifferent work commands other than indifferent pay, so great is the de-mand for labor. These are facts that make a mockery of fiction, however pleasing it may be. Discontent will be with us always. Always will we have with us those who seek to take advantage of it. Rainbow chasers are invariably lavish. wave a platform wand and, lo, affluence

MESSAGE FORECASTS.

They Are Merely Guesswork on the Part of Correspondents.

Some of the newspapers of the country have begun the publication of articles purporting to give a synopsis of the forthcoming message of the President to Congress. Of course, these predictions are pure guesswork. Nothing reliable can at this time be said about what the President proposes to say to Congress in his message to that body. A distinguished Republican senator who is in the confidence of the President, and one of his close advisers,

"A man who on the 12th of November

the same revision and correction.

indicate this. "It seems to me that the people of the country and many of our business men are working themselves into a state of unnecessary excitement in regard to the President's attitude on the trusts and the tariff. Those who not many months ago were fearing that President Roosevelt would do impetuous and ill-considered things certainly ought now to change their or him. As to possible anti-trust legislation. I do not believe that the attorney general who has had charge of drafting an antitrust bill for the administration, has decided in his own mind the best course to adopt. I know that last year he labored for a long time in an effort to formulate some sort of a measure that would stand a show of being passed. But he was unable to get together anything that filled the bill. It is all very well to generalize on the trust question, but when it comes to formulating a bill for their correction and control it is a very different proposition. Those who propose legislation on this subject must consider all the constitutional phases that are involved, and not one yet appears to have struck the happy combination of reform without violating some con-

Philadelphia Record. The process of elimination goes on-Bryan, Croker, Hill, Gorman, Johnson shelved, time the ethics and tactics of strikes may Meantime the Democratic party survives

> and Many Die, Owing to False Treatment.

Never Fails to Banish Disease and Re-Establish Lasting

Thousands of women are kept in sickness for months and years owing to false treatment and the use of worthless medicines. and we are inclined to believe that Milton thought of this class of almost dying wom-

"The angelic guards ascended, mute and sad."

physical weakness; she says:-"Eight years ago I was most successfully operated on for an ovarian tumor, weighing twenty-five pounds. After the operation ton-

DIAMOND DYES

or children's clothes are most serviceable hey color jackets, coats, capes, ribborockings, as well as dresses. No other dy uni Diamond Dyes in variety of uses; th

eplied: "Yes, but God with one is a maority. If a man is doing right He is on his The courtroom was convulsed when Mr. Mitchell answered that he would be willing

ILLINOIS OPERATOR TO TESTIFY. Reverting for a moment to the yearly agreements, Chairman Gray announced that the commission had decided to invite Herman Justi, commissioner of the Illinois Indiana. Buy and sell high grade Operators' Association, to appear before the commission, and to state the conditions existing under the yearly agreements between the soft coal operators and the Illinois miners who belong to Mr. Mitchell's organization. At the suggestion of counsel

to leave the whole dispute to God.

on both sides invitations will be sent to other soft-coal operators, a list of whom will be handed to the commission later. witness why he could not use his influence to put an end to boycotting and to further intimidation of men, women and children whose lives have been made unendurable Mr. Mitchell responded that it was the very fathers and husbands of these people had themselves made their families lives unendurable, Mr. MacVeagh drawing himself closer to where the witness was sitting, said to him: "If such cases are shown you until you grow weary of them, This has been the experience of persons who as I will show you, will you then agree to take drastic, thoroughgoing, effectual meas-

> ures to root it out as you would any other deadly, unmanly, un-American, cowardly practice?" This question Mr. Mitchell answered by saying that people have a perfect right to do whatever they choose, provided they ome within the law.

When asked if he countenanced the stoppage of funerals, the preventing of a phyician attending a nonunionist or any member of his family, Mr. Mitchell declared that Mr. Mitchell was handed a photograph of young woman schoolteacher, who, it was alleged, had been dismissed from her position because her father had been a non-

unionist, and was asked if it was fair to

rob her of her place on that account. Judge Gray repeated the question. As a general proposition," said Mr Mitchell, 'I should say no. It is going to an extreme which no labor organization advocates." He said, however, that under some cases it would impair the efficiency of the teacher, because the pupils, the children of toward which we have never failed to conmen on strike, would not obey, and, therefore, it was proper to petition for the teach-

er's removal until at least matters had Mr. Mitchell, in response to questions by Mr. MacVeagh and Judge Gray, declared that a member of a trade union, who was Glass Blowers', the Bottle Blowers' and a member of a state militia, should not escape service, but should willingly perform all the duties of citizenship and accept all the responsibilities that go with them. A recess was announced at this point. At the beginning of the afternoon session

Mr. MacVeagh went back to the question

of whether or not the poor would have

to bear the burden of the increase in wages

if granted. Nothing new was brought out except the statement from Mr. Mitchell that labor unions are democratic bodies, the members of which decide for themselves whether or not they shall go on strike. The question of boycotts was taken up A long line of questions followed on the matter of boycotts and Mr. Mac-Veagh again pressed Mr. Mitchell hard for a straightout expression on boycotts. The attorney read a list of fourteen men who were killed during the strike and Mr. Mitchell said a number of these were killed by coal and iron police and that of the fourteen ten of them did not belong to the union. A list of the seriously injured was also put in evidence by Mr. MacVeagh, Mr. MacVeagh was still engaged in cross-

acts of violence to show the irresponsibility of the organizations when the commission

DEMANDS OF NONUNIONISTS.

They Insist on Working as Many Hours as They Choose. SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 17 .- The nonunior mine workers, through their attorneys, tonight filed the statement of their case with the anthracite coal strike commission. It award the commission makes, and that is said the nonunion miners seeking recognition number 2,000. Their demands are: "First-For an increase of 20 per cent.

upon the price paid during the year 1901 to employes performing contract and piece work. "Second-For a like increase of 20 per cent, upon the price paid during the year

1901 to employes paid by the hour, day or Continuing, the statement says that instead of desiring a reduction in the hours ties most interested was not here, and I of employment, "we insist upon a right to work as many hours as we choose and as opportunity affords so as to better our condition and increase our earning capacity. The statement then says:

"Third-We demand the adoption at each colliery of whatever methods may be necessary and practicable to secure for the miner a minimum rate of 60 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds upon all coal sold from said colliery, the differentials now existing at the various mines to be maintained. "Fourth-We protest against the making of any agreement between the United Mine Workers of America and our employers determining what wages shall be paid to us, and what shall be the con-

ditions of our employment, or pretending to deal in any respect whatever with our rights or interests as mine workers. "Fifth-We earnestly protest against any agreement being made by our employers with the United Mine Workers of America for the reason that any agreement, if made. will render it impossible for us to continue to earn our living by our labors in and about the mines in which we are now employed, or to which such agreement applies, and will subject us and our families to all

manner of abuse, violence, outrage and probably murder. The nonunion men insist that it shall be 'an indispensable condition to any dealing whatever with any members of the mine workers' union that they shall be required to desist from all manner of annoyance to us and our families and shall permit us to exercise our right to earn our living in any lawful manner we choose." The statement protests against any rule by which favoritism will be shown to union miners in the distribution of cars in the mines and asks protection against all acts of intimidation. violence and boycotting and describes how they have been terrorized during the strike. It concludes by guaranteeing that the nonunion mine workers will abide by the decision of the commission on all questions decided by them and agrees that whatever decision it reaches the same shall be final and conclusive. The statement is signed

Miners Object to Baer's Proposition. POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 17.-Statistics gathered by the United Mine Workers from 4 per cent, of the graduates of the local high schools are sons of miners. The wage rate shows an average of \$385 per year for the mine workers, wages of laborers being included with the miners in the calculation. A protest will be made on behalf of the Schuylkill miners to the commissioners against the acceptance of the proposition of the Reading Company to base the rate

simply: "Nonunion Mine Workers."

A nice cold bottle and a small hot bird;

of wages on the price of coal. This was

the system in vogue here before the strike

MESSRS, GOMPERS AND SHAFFER

GOMPERS ACCUSED OF REFUSING TO

Shaffer's Secret Circular Read-W. B Wilson in the Chair-Special Committee of Investigation.

dore Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, or Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is destined to pass under a cloud. The eclipse may be temporary, and the man who goes under may emerge at some other time, but an eclipse there will be for one or the other. It is a fight to the finish, and at present odds favor Gompers. The trouble which so suddenly came to a point in the convention of the American Federation of Labor this morning is an echo of the great strike against the United States Steel Company, which was fought | the special committee act promptly and | him an elaborate reception. and lost last year by the Amalgamated | that its report may follow closely upon the Association under the leadership of Shaf-Mr. MacVeagh, seeking a direct answer fer. After his association had been de- lution at length, saying that it spoke for to-day on the estate of the Earl of Lonsto his queries regarding boycotts, asked the feated. President Shaffer did not hesitate itself. "I wish to deny, however," he said, dale, whose guest he has been at Lowther to utter charges of a serious nature against President Gompers, as well as elect a president, if his is the only name take luncheon with Lord Rosebery at the against John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, and Frank Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. He asserted that the organizations over

> "When we had almost completed arrangecontributed to the machinists' union a tax the Pottery Workers' unions gave us help.

decisive victory, we endeavored to save what we could. "I arranged for Mr. Gompers to meet Mr. Morgan to effect a settlement. Mr. Morgan gave up his vacation, went to New York and waited for Mr. Gompers, who failed to appear, nor has he since explained why he neglected our interests. Mr. Gompers urged me to hurry from Pittsburg to New York and sign the wage scale offered by the trust through a committee of which Gompers and John Mitchell were members. Why did they want your president to go down to New York? Mr. Gompers said to me: 'The president of the steel workers, as an individual, recommends that you take a Angeles and begin proceedings against Mrs. stand for the proposition you have made.

I have done the same and would do so "We refused to have any further conferences for the object of calling out the miners and railroad men on strike to help us. They assured us they were willing to come in thousands, but they had not been called. The trust was more sure with other organized labor bodies against us. Our people finally became discouraged and

ordered a settlement. We saved the wage scale and the Amalgamated Association." This circular came to the notice of President Gompers last fall, and he made a reply denying that he had acted in bac faith toward the Amalgamated Association. There the matter slumbered until this morning. The convention was dragging along slowly, there being but few committees prepared to report, and an ad-Sheridan, of the Amalgamated Associasaid: "I have here a resolution, and as the time for the introduction of resolutions has to offer it on Saturday, but one of the par-

ask for its admission. It relates to charges against President Gompers.'

"before the question of its admission is put," and Delegate Sheridan read as fol-

report finding to the convention, in order that the truth may be known." "I object," shouted a delegate at the far

Mr. Gompers spoke first, saying: "I hope my friend will withdraw his objection

the matter be referred to a special committee of five. Vice President Duncan offered an amendment, which was accepted by Delegate Mahon, providing for the appointment of a committee of five members, Mr. Gompers to name two, Mr. Shaffer two, ers named as his representatives John A. Moffit, of the United Hatters, and Edgar Agard, of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Asso-

The general opinion among the delegates is that Mr. Shaffer is not in an advantageous position. The investigation came upon him as a surprise, he having no knowledge of the matter until just before the convention opened. Whatever proof of his charges he has elsewhere, he has, by his own admission, none with him. His only reliance to uphold the burden of proof which is on him is his personal narrative of the great steel strike of 1901. He said late this afternoon: "I was taken wholly unaware in this matter. I had not dis-It looks to me as though Mr. Sher-

cussed the charges which I made before the last convention of our union of the United Iron and Steel Workers, at Wheeling, W. Va., with Delegate Sheridan. I only knew one hour before the opening of the convention that the resolution would idan and Mr. Gompers were in collusion and by forcing me to bring charges, which they think I cannot substantiate, to discredit me before the members of the Amalgamated Association, so that I cannot be re-elected to the head of that organization. Then, too, I tried to prevent the election of Mr. Sheridan as a delegate to this convention and that may have something to do with the case. The charges I made against Gompers were included in a little pamphlet which I sent out after the settlement of the steel strike of 1901. I claimed that we were entitled to the aid of the American Federation of Labor, and, inasmuch as we did not get it, charges were made that President Gompers had acted in a manner unfriendly to the cause of organized labor. I am confident that the mem-

bers of our organization are too loyal to

matter in the least.' GOMPERS'S STATEMENT. Mr. Gompers said: "The charges cannot be upheld, because there is no truth in them. The best years of my life have been action which was not intended for its advancement. I welcome any investigation. Sheridan and myself regarding the presentation of his resolution. I knew it was coming, so did Mr. Shaffer. My hope is that Mr. Sheridan declined to discuss the reso-

am not an admirer of his, and when we mentioned I will not vote for him When asked if Mr. Shaffer's construction of the motives actuating the introduction of the resolution was correct, Mr. Sheridan would only say: "It was not introduced for the purpose of doing good to Gompers. That is all I care to say." Delegate Mahon, of the special committee investigating the application of the longshoremen for a change of name, extending their jurisdiction, announced that President Keefe, of the longshoremen, declined to serve as a member of the committee, believing that it should be composed of disinterested parties. Delegate Mahon, therefore, moved that the whole matter be referred back to the executive council for instruction. Secretary Morrison opposed the reference to the executive council, declaring that, in his opinion, the special committee was trying to evade the responsibility of a decision. Delegate Mahon vehemently repudiated the idea that he was trying to evade the performance of any duty and asserted that as the secretary was a member of the executive council he was trying to keep the matter away from the council in order that the secre-

tary, and not Delegate Mahon, should escape the responsibility of a decision. A motion was made by treasurer Lennon that all interested parties be removed from the committee. President Keefe, of the longshoremen, who was not in the city when the committee was appointed, declared that he could not see his way to serve as a member of the committee. After a succession of motions and amendments it was decided to remove from the committee all those members representing organizations directly interested in the claims of

the longshoremen for jurisdiction. FLED FROM POINT LOMA. Story Told by Henry Baron, Mrs. Tingley's Adopted Son. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 17 .- Henry Baron, adopted son of Mrs. Katherine Tingley, has left the Point Loma Lamaster of the Uhiversal Brotherhood and is in hiding here. He says the colony at Point Loma is afraid

of being attacked and has placed a guard over the place. He was on guard, but made his escape when the watch was relieved. His announced intention is to go to Los Tingley for the recovery of papers which he thinks will reveal the secrecy of his parentage. He further says: "I left Point Loma because I am discouraged and broken-hearted. I am disheartened by the way the poor people are treated there. do not believe some of them get enough to eat. Those who are not rich enough to pay their way must work for the others. There are mothers over there who are not allowed to see their children. Mrs. Tingley says that mother love breeds selfishness. So they keep the children by them elves." Baron then tells the story of his own life

F. M. Pearce, when asked about the report of Baron's desertion of the colony, de-

showing that he had served in the nav

during the Spanish war. Secretary General

clared that it was unfounded. Properly Conducted. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Nov. 17 .- In accordance with instructions of the directors the Chamber of Commerce President W. tion, a colleague of Mr. Shaffer, rose and L. Frevert has sent the following letter to Secretary of the Treasury Shaw at passed. I ask the unanimous consent of the | Washington: "Our attention having been convention for its admission. I intended called to the detention at New York of certain Cuban children destined for the Raba Voga school at Point Loma, we desire could not do it. He has arrived, and I now to state that in our opinion the school conducted by the Universal Brotherhood is properly managed and that the children attending the same are well cared for. A number of conveniently arranged buildings provide comfortable quarters for the school

children, whose bright faces and neat appearance plainly evidence kind treatment and careful attention."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. At East Carondolet, Ill., two highwaymen entered the saloon of Nick Boismenue, last night, killed Boismenue, robbed four customers and the cash drawer, and escaped. A west-bound Texas & Pacific passenger train was ditched just west of Wills Point, Tex., yesterday, and five persons were injured, none seriously. The engine, tender,

At Tamaqua, Pa., secret service men yesand part of their outfit was found in a room in a hotel which had been occupied by two men who gave their names as Day, of Steelton. James D. Wilson and Harrold Orr. two young men from Pittsburg, were arrested

at Milwaukee yesterday charged with the

theft of \$2,000 from the Denny estate in

Pittsburg. They came west in November and spent most of the time in Chicago. Of the amount alleged to have been stolen \$400 is on deposit in one of the local banks. An offer of \$50,000 for Chicago city mission work was made to the Congregational Club last night by Dr. D. K. Pearsons, the condition of the gift being that the society should raise \$100,000 additional. By unanimous vote the condition was agreed to by the club, the amount to be raised by the first day of the coming year.

At Camden, N. J., yesterday Paul Wood

ward was convicted of murder in the first

degree for killing John Coffin, of that city,

who, with Walter Price Jennings, was re-

cently found dead in the woods near Collingswood. The jury was out fifty minutes. Mrs. Sechrist, wife of Frank Sechrist. who was killed by Dr. Zorn at Kansas City three months ago in a dispute over a board bill, is supposed to have drowned herself A scheme to escape, in which six State

convicts were interested, was discovered

the Earl of Mayo, Lord Dunraven, Captain leaving the mines on Saturday evening a Shaw-Taylor and other gentlemen interestguard found that a convict had a jug containing powder. The convict then related

nouncing the result of the poll has been iance of the rainbow. Those who think sent to 4,000 Irish landowners who possess otherwise provoke the smile sympathetic if not commisserative. 500 acres and upwards.

sentiments of honor probably contributed toward the movement. The students of the University of Kiel recently took action

> in speaking of this matter to-day said to the Eagle correspondent: can predict what the President will say to Congress on the 1st of December must be gifted with second sight. It is absolutely impossible at this time to give any reliable synopsis of the President's message.

It is also unfair to him to attempt to do so. I know that a year ago President Roosevelt made nearly a score of changes in his message after the rough draft came to him. Sentences which might have been subject to interpretations different from what he intended. The rough draft of his message will this year probably undergo

"In a general way it is, of course, easy to predict certain things that it will contain. For instance, it would be guite safe to say that the President's views on the trust question and the tariff will be about the same as those given in his speeches during his brief tour late in the summer, He will naturally take more care in the preparation and wording of a state paper than he would in writing a speech to be delivered from a platform or the rear end of a car, but I anticipate that the President's views are about the same now as they were then and that his message will

stitutional provision." Five More in the Tomb.

and grows stronger East and West. Thousands of Women Suffer,

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Health

en when he said:-

The common sense treatment of to-day for weak, rundown and suffering women, is Paine's Celery Compound. This marvelous medicine is spoken of in every part of the civilized world, and men and women of all classes derive new life from its use. M. Elizabeth Messick, Marietta, Ohio, writes about her rescue from a low condition of

ics and foods were used in vain to bring back strength. In some way Paine's Celery Compound came to the rescue, and it really seemed that four doses produced a change, I was then sixteen years old, and had three years more of school work. Your compound is the only thing I have to thank for strength during the last three years at school. Now, I am eight months of each year in the South in home missionary work among the freedmen. This last spring would have had to give up, but one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound made me over again. My sister cured her eczema with Paine's Celery Compound. We recommend